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industrial cities of the United States which are surrounded by "satellite" industrial communities. The famous Pullman example of paternalism is described, in its past and present civic bearing, in chapter II. A "parenthetical" chapter by Jane Addams on Pullman and its lesson concerning human relationships is more philosophical in character. Other chapters deal concretely with the civic and general social problems of the "satellites" of Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Birmingham, and two full chapters are devoted to the mistakes of Gary. The appendix containing the reactions of eight well-known writers upon city planning and housing constitutes a unique supplement and materially adds to the value of the book.

This is not a work in systematic science. The collected material is not deeply analyzed or compared. The observations and other presentation represent, however, a degree of breadth of outlook which has not characterized the few preceding studies in this field. The book is suggestive and certain chapters will prove valuable as supplementary reading in courses on problems of labor or housing.

JAMES FORD.

TOWNE, E. T. *Social problems. A study of present-day social conditions.* (New York: Macmillan. 1916. Pp. xviii, 406. \$1.)

WUNDER, C. *The anti-prohibition manual.* Second edition. (Cincinnati: National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Assoc. 1916. Pp. 122. 10c.)

Hospital social service; A selected bibliography. Bull. no. 17. (New York: Russell Sage Foundation Library. 1916. Pp. 3.)

Report of the commission on probation relative to the juvenile law. (Boston: Senate No. 330. 1916. Pp. 43.)

Insurance and Pensions

NEW BOOKS

GLASS, W. M. *The law of workmen's compensation.* (Rochester, N. Y.: Lawyers Coöp. Pub. Co. 1916. Pp. 566. \$5.)

GLIDDEN, J. S. *Analytic system for the measurement of relative fire hazard; an explanation.* (Chicago: Jay S. Glidden. 1916. Pp. 139.)

HANNAN, W. E. *Mothers' pension legislation in New York and other states.* (Albany: N. Y. State Library. 1916.)

MAXWELL, H. Z. *A handbook of the Pennsylvania workmen's compensation act of 1915, containing a digest, full text of the associated acts, rulings of the board and a comprehensive index.* (Philadelphia: Ware Bros. Co. 1916. Pp. 104. 25c.)

RICHARDS, E. G. *The experience grading and rating schedule, designed to be a United States standard for measuring fire insurance costs*

based upon combined experience averages. (New York: Nat. Board of Fire Underwriters. 1915. Pp. 104.)

SHERMAN, P. T. *Advantages and disadvantages of insurance in the New York state insurance fund.* Revised. (New York: G. I. Wilson & Sons. 1916. Pp. 16. 25c.)

Proceedings of the second annual session of the National Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, Seattle, Sept. 30-Oct 2, 1915. (Madison, Wis.: L. A. Tarrell, secretary. 1916. Pp. 270.)

Tenth annual report of the president and of the treasurer of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. (New York: The Foundation, 576 Fifth Ave. 1916. Pp. 141.)

Part III has chapters on clergy pension funds, industrial pensions, pensions for public school teachers, and for university professors.

Massachusetts workmen's compensation act and decisions of the industrial accident board, with references to negligence and compensation cases annotated. New York workmen's compensation act and decisions of the state industrial commission, with references to negligence and compensation cases annotated. New Jersey workmen's compensation act and decisions of the courts of common pleas, with references to negligence and compensation cases annotated. Indiana workmen's compensation act and decisions of the industrial board, with references to negligence and compensation cases annotated. (Chicago: Callaghan. 1915. Pp. 1183-1308; 1183-1289; 1183-1264; 1183-1237.)

Pauperism and Charities

Old Age Poverty in Greenwich Village. By MABEL LOUISE NASSAU. Greenwich House Series, No. 61. (New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 1915. Pp. 105.)

This study is largely a description of one hundred people over sixty years of age, living in a section of New York City known as Greenwich Village, who are near or under the actual poverty line. As no statistics compiled from one hundred people would justify elaborate statistical analysis not many are used, the description being supplemented by a few generalizations. Among the one hundred cases studied the economic status varies from self-support to that of complete dependence on charity. The composite picture of old age created is indeed as the author points out a travesty on Browning's words:

"Grow old along with me,
The best is yet to be
The last of life, for which the first was made!"